Kaleidoscopic Fashions for the Coming Summer.

STYLES OF 1860 BACK AGAIN.

Conditions That Make It Easy to Bring Old Dresses Up to Date.

A Shirt Telemeter of Some Sort Almost a Secon utty-Pretty Buffled Skirts of Grenndine-A Touch of Black One of the Conspicuous Pontures of Bress to General-Tees of Buches and Buffles - Varied Deceration for the New Shirts-Prevailing Styles of Bodless-The Important Matter of Neck Genr-Some Stunning Jackets and Shirt Waints-Freche in Light Materials-Sashes That Are Pretty Additions to Thin Dressestoparate Waiste a Lending Feature of Bress.

The fashions as presented to view in the streets in this midseason, between winter and summer, are a kaleidoscopic mixture of colors,



materials and modes in every possible gradation. Apparently everything on the list is wern, with a few specialties at the head. Radiest differences between this and last season's modes are really very slight, being chiefly confined to the skirts, and the whole fabric of fashion is so elastic that it is a simple process to

renevate the old gowns up to date.

The modes of making and trimming the bodice are very nearly on the old lines; the slooves are simply a little smaller, and while the skirt has acquired a reputation for shifting methods of construction, the simple gored skirt with five or gores and less fulness is still very popular. Of course, a skirt trimming of some sort is almost a necessity, but it is an easy matter to supply this with rows of ribbon gathered or sawn on plain ruches of chiffon, net or silk, and milliner's folds or stitched bands of silk or satin. Shirts ruffled to the waist add diversity to the new gowns; yet they are more than a year old in fashion's calendar and not very becoming to the average woman.

The prettiest ruffled skirts are the grenadines

ruffled with lace and chiffon, and the organdies, which are very quaint decked out in ruffles more effectively arranged by separating them two or three inches. The skirt, with one wide circular flounce set into the apron-shaped upper part, is already so common that, according to all previous rulings of fashion, it must soon have a downfall. A skirt model which is con-



sidered especially good style for thin wool ma ials, organdies, and lawns, is cut with either six or seven gores, yet measures only three and a half yards at the bottom. It is trimmed with two circular flounces about eight inches wide, arranged straight across the back and rounding up narrowly at either side of the front to the walst, where they meet forming a small panel below. If the gown is foulard silk or nuns' veiling, edge your flounces with a tiny frill of black or colored chiffon, adding another little frill at the head of each one.

Black monascline de soie frills, ruchings and pivitings in very narrow widths give a very Parisian air to the dressy gowns, and there is no and to the way of using them. A touch of black in a conspicuous feature of dress in general. Even the cotton gowns are trimmed with ruches of black tulle. Double frills of black mousselin de sole trim one pretty gown of white taffets spitted in groups with black polks dots. Three



wide circular flounces cover the skirt to the wairi, each one edged with the black frill which also publishes the yoke and trims the epaulets. ches and ruffice are very useful as a means sovating last season's gowns. There is

LIGHT, FRILLY GOWNS. usually falsess enough in them, so it is a simple matter to cut them down to the required sine, but, it not, open them in front over a panel of another material. With a horizontal ruche about half a yard below the waint and another

at the bottom, the effect is decidedly modern. A nevelty in ruches is made of single chiffon edged with a thin ribbon little more than half an wide and gathered in the centre. It is exactly like cigar ribbon, with no cord or finish on the edge. Gause ribbons with the tiny satir edge are very much employed for ruches.

In the matter of skirt trimmings we can turn back to the fashion plates of 1860 and find them all here again, as if they were really new. The organdie, lawn, and piqué gowns displayed as new models are more or less elaborately trimmed with ruffles, ruches, insertions, puffs. and tucks, quite like the old dresses of thirty years ago. Insertions of lace, alternating with groups of tucks or narrow ruches from the hem nearly to the waist, are one of the many fancies, while there is apparently no limit to the possibilities of gathered satin ribbon in the narrow widths. One model in white organdle shows innumerable frills of narrow white ribbon arranged in graduated groups which nearly cover the skirt. Lace and ribbon-edged ruffles of the muslin are put in in every conceivable way, and many of the skirts are cut with the circular flounce trimmed round and round with rows of insertion. Two rows of narrow black velvet ribbon in two widths edge the ruffles on one figured organdle, and are sewn across the front of the bodice in points, with a tiny frill of black see below each group. Velvet trims the sleever



The pravailing style of bodice in thin gowns is the plain back with a little fulness at the belt. white chiffon or lawn tucked and trimmed with lace insertion. The sleeves may be of white, too, if you like. A frill of lace, embroldered batlate, or ruches of the muslin finish the shoulders.

Skirts are cut in various ways, with six or seven gores, with the gored front and circular sides, and the deep circular flounce, which cer tainly cannot be recommended for the gowns that are to be laundered, unless the material is piqué, heavy linen, or duck, which are very smart made up in this way and trimmed with braid or bands of the same goods in some contrasting color. A short jacket with wide revers is the usual accompaniment to this sort of skirt. but other gowns are made with the blouse waist. with a basque frill, if you like, and a guimpe neck of tucked lawn.

The jackets are worn with a fancy vest of colored silk or lawn, finely tucked and striped with lace insertion, or shirt waists; but it is the neckgear which stamps the costume as modish. quite as much as the cut. Stocks with four-inhand ties or sailor knots made of the same me



terial as the waist are especially good style, while other fashionable stocks are of white pique with a colored silk four-in-hand or nar row tie, which forms a small bow. There are black, white, and colored silk ties with knotted fringe on the ends, and soft ties of net chiffon and Liberty gauze will be very much worn with the cotton and linen gowns. Added to the long list of strictly feminine neckgear which seems sufficient for all needs is the entire assortment of men's neck wear so irresistibly fascinating to women that they are good customers in this de-

Among the new organdic gowns you find some very effectively trimmed with heavy embroidery or tace. One special novelty shows a yoke of heavy white embroidery around the hips, while the deep flounce which forms the skirt is sawn on to this. The sleeves are of the embroiders and a fichu, with long ends which tie in a knot at the back and are edged with ruffles of em broidery, is the only trimming on the waist except the fine tucks which form the yoke. The newest organdic gowns are made of the plain co'ors over a contrast, such as plain gray over

pink or yellow, trimmed with white. Plain red rimped with black is also very fashionable. Seales are a very pretty addition to the thin gowns, but they are not a positive necessity, as many of the muslin gowns have simply a belt and bow of ribbon at the side in front, or directly at the back. The chiffon makes in black, white or colored are the prettiest of all. They are out fully three-quarters of a yard wide and trimmed on the ends with ruffles of the same material or frills of lace. Ribbon sashes are made of both plain and fancy striped and plaid ribbons, and some of the former are crossed diagonally at intervals for the entire length with ruffles of black lace edging four inches wide, each one finished at the head with a ruche of narrow lace. Another dressy such is made of two rows of seven-inch ribbon joined

together lengthwise with black lace insertion, and ruffled across the ends with lace edging. The neck finish on these gowns is usually of ribbon with a little frill of lace at the back. If you sew one or two rows of black velvet ribbon on the edge of the ribbon you will find it very pretty and becoming. Some of the gowns have wide collars of embroidery or lace, and, again, they are cut out V-shaped, which makes them very cool. So it is almost impossible to get really out of the fashion in this sort of dress, whatever you may choose to have. Wide collars made of plain hemstitched handkerchieft are a feature of the new gingham dresses, and by using the points of a second handkerchief for



the cuffs the effect is very good. Some very stunning summer gowns are made of linen crash which looks very much like a dish towel, and they are trimmed with bands of linen lace

The first model shown is of figured organdie with lace-edged ruffles on the skirt. Ruffles trim the waist, and the yoke neck is of tucked white organdie striped with lace insertion. An other muslin with a puffed yoke shows a series of narrow ruches on the skirt, edging the front of the bodice and striping the sleeves. A wide sash of black chiffon is the striking feature of this gown. Rows of gathered white satin rib-bon trim a white organdie, and the guimpe neck is of dainty white lace. Another model of white piqué is trimmed with bands of butcher blue linen. The revers are also of blue, and the shirt waist worn with this is of white silk with a blue tle. A model for cotton grenadine, thin silk or any of the transparent materials has a trimming of embroidered linen on the skirt and a scarf drapery on the bodice which is very novel.

Separate waists are certainly one of the chief and leading features of dress, and the variety shown in the shops and at the dressmakers' is beyond precedent in any other kind of garment. Plain glacé taffeta and lace waists seem to have the lead just at the moment, and if you would follow the latest fad invest in three or four plain taffeta waists in different shades of the same color. It is a simple matter to vary the style of making with yokes, guimpes, revers, vests and so many admissible contrasts of color to help out. The first model is carried out in apricot silk, covered below the yoke with plaited white chiffon and insertions of black lace. The yoke of silk is covered with a trefoil pattern of black and white baby ribbon with a fancy edge. This trims the sleeves and edges the epaulets, and black and white lace finishes the wrists and neck. Another bodice of taffeta is made in crosswise folds, with lace insertion between, and the wide double collar is edged with lace.

HER CYCLING DRESS.

Features of the Latest Attempts to Secure Grace on the Wheel.

The time when a feminine cyclist was of no importance has become ancient history. Now she leads the procession of summer girls, and tells you with all the enthusiasm she can command that "cycling is simply divine," that "it line of white is very fashionable in England.

designets for years. The first condition is already assured, for time and experience have



usefulness of a bicycle costume. But to achieve grace with femininity and an all-around beauty which can really add to a woman's ap-

beauty which can really add to a woman's ap-pearance in this limited costume is quite an-other problem.

Many improvements have been made in the bicycle costume, and the woman who appre-ciates the importance of being well dressed can really appear very well on the wheel, providing nature has been kind to her. The first step toward improvement is in the length of the skirts, which according to trustworthy Parisian authority are quite a little bit longer. English



tailors still make a variety of divided skirts, but the American woman has learned by experience that the plain circular skirt, without any straps or incumbrances of any sort, is the most ra-tional dress, as well as the most graceful. It may be cut with gores, but it is round and only full enough to fall in two folds, one on each



satia onds from nock to waiss line. Is made up on a frame and soid complete and ready for adjustment, with a prestry posel pin settled in its folds. Summing up the full complement of anumer anchwar mention must be made of the broaded silk Teck and Asot ties and of the big showy Princess of Waiss. This last is built of gay bengaline or soft falle puffed on a frame, with or without a high throat stock. It is soid in white and the palest time, else in vividly Roman striped taffets. Nockiles, in common with gowns, hats, saebes, gloves, sun shades, and under pettleoats, are reflecting the all-pervading tint of the season, which is blue. The spring sites are repeated everywhere on the streets and in the shop windows, and not to wear blue of some tone is to be one season behind the times. Asure and flag blue are the two favorite knots of this color.

Innumerable fine tucks with silk ploot are ever of the many elaborations in dress trimming. Groups of narrow tucks adorn the skirt of an ocru nua's veiling, and each one is finished with a silk ploot of the same color.

The most approved neckgear for golf, bl-cycling, rachting, and sports generally, is the white piqué stock, with a Scotch rephyr tie, forming a band around the neck, and a coaching nuff in front.

A new ornament for the hair is a large single artificial flower mounted on a wire with a tuff of colored tulle at the base. One damask rece has a rosette finish of red tulle.

Among the novelties in French shirt waists are those made of batiste with hand embroider; in white outlined with narrow beading and bordered with a tiny frill of real Valenciennes.

Yellow vies with blue for prominence in milli-nery. Yellow flowers, yellow tulle, chiffon, and yellow straware brilliantly conspicuous, besides all the warm tinte of burnt orange.

Braided black nets, with tiny frills of gauss ribbon between the bayadere patterns, are a very popular material for the transparent gown which is a fashionable necessity this season.

SOME MARRIAGE STATISTICS.

Ages at Which Men and Women Wed-The Unmarried and Their Chances

That the average woman, say in New York or in any of our cities, will marry at the age of 25.46 years can be demonstrated, as can the fact that of 100 who reach this age 21 will never The rule seems to be that one widower in three and one widow in four try wedlock a second time. Of 100 marriages about 13 of the men will be widowers and 11 of the women will be

Out of every 100 weddings 19 minors will marry, and all the minors but one will be a spinster in her teens. Men marry at 29.5 years and women at 25.46 on the average. This might prove that bachelors are more cautious than spinsters, but it is no doubt due to the fact that girls are regarded as marriageable at 16 or 17 and men not till after 21. Forty-three out of every hundred spinsters that marry are between 20 and 25, 22 are between 25 and 30, and the remainder, 17, are between 30 and 80. But while women marry earlier than men they are also stricken from the eligible list at an earlier age. The number of women who marry under 25 is twice as great as the number of men who marry at that age; but after the age of 45 three times as many men as women marry for the first time. Widows remarry at an average age of 39 and widowers at 41.

The following table for 1,000 marriages is compiled from the last census report:

Hubb'ds. Wires.**

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Of the remaining 9 men and 5 years of age of the remaining 9 men and 5 women the marriages will be between 60 and 80 years. It will be noted that after the age of 30, in both sexes, the desire as well as the opportunity for marriage falls off rapidly. It is estimated that in any of our older settled: tates the number of marriageable but unmarried women between the ages of 16 and 45 is about 30 per cent. of the women living between those ages. If this estimate be correct the number of unmarried but marriageable women now living in New York city is about 165,000, while the number of unmarried men between the ages of 21 and 50 is 172,000.

Every woman living in this country who is between the ages of 15 and 45 has four chances to one of getting married; 25 out of every 100 must go through life husbandless. In the United States at this time the number of spinsters between the ages of 45 and 60 outnumbers the bacheiors of the same age as 6 to 1. A brief survey of any community in the Northern or Southern States will demonstrate the truth of this state of affairs. Of the nearly 600,000 soldiers who died on both sides 90 per cent. were young unmarried men. Had there been no war a large majority of these men would have been married.

A WOMAN WESTERN BOOMER.

Failure at Millinery, but a Success in Lectur-ing for California Railreads.

California has a novelty in womanhood. She is Mrs. Janet Macdonald, whose business is to go about the country lecturing to attract emigrants and capital to the Pacific coast. It is said that she can boom Western land with more ness than a book agent can boom a book. Mrs. Macdonald is an excellent speaker, and ber lectures describing the natural resources and advantages of California are illustrated with kingtoscope pictures taken directly under her supervision. She owns frankly that she was a failure as a milliner and says she'd rather



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\$60. So I gave up my millinery store and devoted myself to canvassing. My relatives were horrified, and had I been a leper they could not have avoided me more carefully. That treatment aroused my pride and I worked all the harder. Many a day I have gotten up with the sun, gone out after a light breakfast, and worked until black dark without having time for dinner or lunch. Of course, if I had not possessed an 'iron constitution' I would have died, so I would by all means advise women against such extremes.

"As I travelled about the country it occurred to me that I might make a good thing by writing newspaper letters. So in the morning I would canvass the towns for my books and in the afternoon drive out to different points of interest for my letters. You may imagine how I felt, when, to please my friends. I accepted a position in the mint at \$75 a month. After the first month I gave it up and went back to my old profession. How could I live and educate my children on \$75 a month after being used to hundreds!

"Well, canvassing for books, like many other occupations, became less remunerative as the facilities for travel increased, so in time I got a

"Well, canvassing for books, like many other occupations, became less remunerative as the facilities for travel increased, so in time I got a place to travel in the interest of several of the largest hotels in San Francisco. Then the railroads wanted me, and finally here I am, sent out in the interest of the State itself. Illustrating with kinetoscope pictures is an idea of my own. It impressed me that the best way to make an audience realize the size of our big trees was to show them a team passing through one, or to let them see thirty-six couples dancing on a atump. To make them understand the great amount of work done by a giant harvester the best way was to show lits progress from the time it entered the field of growing grain until it left, the grain cut, threshed, sacked, weighed, measured, stamped and piled for shipment.

"It was difficult to get the pictures. The first machine I took out West for the purpose of making the photographs was faulty in some way and the pictures proved a failure, so I had to come East again and go to the trouble and expense of getting another. You may be sure I had it thoroughly tested before going back. I failed as a milliner, but I am not going to fail as a scientific photographer. I have never, not one single time, worked for smaller wages than a man would have received for the same work. I will never lend my aid to cheapen woman's work."

WOMEN AT PECULIAR WORK.

Chicago's Woman Cooper and New York's Woman Phonograph Singer. Chicago has a woman cooper. Her name is Margaret Buggee, and by making barrels she has made a barrel of money. In a few years superintends the making of barrels in her shops, which are in a crowded part of the southwestern end of the city, but is practically experienced in this branch of business. She thinks of pointing out to half a hundred able-bodied men their sins of omission or commission in perfecting a big bogshead, and when they can't perfecting a big hoganead, and when they can it seem to grasp what is wrong with their work she picks up the necessary tools and shows them. The following sign is conspicuously posted over the entrance to her cooperage:

"This place is for business—keep out."

Perhaps that is the keynote to her success.

Miss Estella Louise Mana of this city carns a good living by singing into the reverberating hollow tubes of a phonograph. Hers is one of the few feminine voices which have ever made a successful record for the phonograph or graphophone. Her voice is powerful and her enunciation distinct and clear or she could not have remained in the business. To sing without have remained in the business. To sing without an audience is not very inspiring, but Miss Mann says she knows in reality that the world is her audience, so when she takes her stand before her phonograph every morning she simply imagines that she has the world at her feet, and that helps her to expend her best effort. She is a daughter of E. H. Mann, Assistant Superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and a graduate of the Cincinnati Musical College. Her songs from her "records" can be heard from twenty to forty feet from any good-sized phonograph.

Miss M. Louise Gillmore, a clerk in charge of the women's delivery department of the Chicago Post Office, is said to have served the Government for a longer period than any other woman ment for a longer period than any other woman in the history of this country. She was appointed in October, 1867, by Gen. Frank Sherman, who succeeded her brother, Col. Robert A. Gillmore, as Postmaster. During the thirty years of her service in the same capacity, except for a period of three months, her term has been unbroken, and this absence was the result of a serious accident. Otherwise she has not lost a day from illness or any other cause since her appointment.

CHEAP ENGLISH SUMMERING. A Country House with Servants Secured Easily

"If American women generally only knew the sase, the absolute freedom from fess and worry with which they can establish their families or a small house party in an English country house for the summer," said a young wife, "more of them would try it. I am not exaggerating in the least when I say that you can get anything you want, within reason, of course, at any price for any time. Nearly every house owner in England, when he wants a trip to Switzerland or a run up into Scotland for the snooting, is very riding horseback all the way from Council glad of an opportunity to rent his establishment, so that he may retain his servants on pay

in Carson City, where we made our first considerable stop. Sopt. 15. Thirty years later I came back, and on a solidly vestibuled train, making the trip entirely across the continent in five days. The railroad follows for a great part of the way the old wagon trail, and as I travelled back I could recognize many landmarks around our old camping spots.

"I began to carn my own living a few months before my twenty-first birthday, a widow with three children to support, and having had the advantage of six months schooling. When my husband died I realized I must carn my living and raise my children. I knew of but three occupations open to women in my position-sewing, millinery, and keeping a boarding house. I selected millinery. For six months I struggled and made my one failure. I thought then, and I know now, that my friends bought my goods only from sympathy, so of course I did not have heavy sales. I became discouraged, and one day when huse said in the presence of a man friend that I was willing to do anything by which found carn an honorable living for my children. He said: "Why don't you canvass for books! You could make money, hands up, for you are tust the woman for the place."

"To kny husband and my self had spent sufficient time in England to be perfectly familiar with time in England to be perfectly familiar. "My husband and myself had spent sufficient time in England to be perfectly familiar. "My husband and myself had spent sufficient time in England to be perfectly familiar with time in England to be per

number, groom, gardener, cook, and housemaid.
Our entire living for the summer averaged less than \$10 a week apiece.

"We had almost no eggs, fruit or vegetables to buy. Indeed, the gardener so arranged his planting that up to the end of September we had peas, beans and other spring vegetables, together with tomatoes and grapes grown under glass. The market man called every other day for orders, the dry grocer, milkman and other trades people at convenient intervals. Our letters were brought to our door, and telegrams delivered immediately, and we had even better bolice patrol than we have at home. Hot and cold water were brought to our rooms every morning at an early hour by the maid, with our gowns well brushed and our boots blacked.

"We engaged this place by correspondence, entirely upon the representation of its agents. Upon our arrival in the afternoon we were met at the door by cheerful looking servants who asked us if we would not have a cup of tea. Our tranks were taken to our rooms, we brushed up a bit and in half an hour were having tea upon the lawn, exactly as though we had always lived there. We found that dinner had been ordered, and all that we had to do was to unpack our trunks and enter at once upon our inheritance. Of all my many charming summers I count this as decidedly the most ideal. We scoured the surrounding country on our wheels and made trips to boautiful ruins. We could have done exactly as well in a hundred other places. It was only by accident that we did not go to Tunbridge Wells, where we could have secured a larger establishment with more servants at 10 guineas a week. Of course, tenants are held responsible for any unnecessary damage, but there is no attempt to defraud them under this plea, as is so frequently the case with other neighbors across the channel."

THE CARE OF CATS.

kinds of Food That Should Be Given to Them -Treatment When Sick.

"Cats are by no means as hardy as is suggest ed by the old adage that each cat has nine lives," remarked a veterinarian who makes a specialty of treating sick cats. "But there is no reason why, with proper care, a pet cat should not live to a very green old age. Cats should be fed regularly and at least twice a day. Bread and milk or oatmeal porridge and milk, the milk

ularly and at least twice a day. Bread and milk or entmeal porridge and milk, the milk having a little hot water and a trifle of sugar added to it in chilly weather, should constitute their breakfast. Bread and broth with a little cooked meat is quite sufficient for their dinner. A little fresh fish may be given occasionally, and now and then a morael of uncooked liver and meat, care being taken to remove all fat. Any vegetable for which the cat shows a fondness may be given with discretion.

"Homember to see that a cat always has access to a pienty of fresh water and fresh grass, grass being a genuine panacea for all its minor troubles. The diseases of cats include sore throat, bronchitis, pneumonia, and consumption which are especially prevalent among them, as they are very susceptible to dampness. One of the first symptoms of liness is a rough and untily coat. If this be accompanied by restlessness and languor it is safe to administer a dose of castor oil and provide the cat with a sheltered place until the effect has worn off.

"Where the presence of any kind of poison is suspected prompt and energetic action is necessary. A liberal dose of lukewarm water slightly salted generally has a good effect, but it is safest to give at once sweet oil or melted lard. After such an experience a course of cod liver oil is advised, with a generous diet. A little powdered butter, and smeared upon the front pawa, is an excellent thing to keep a cat in good condition, but care should be taken to keep it from all exposure to dampness until the effects of the dose disappear.

"Never scold, frighten, or shake a sick cat. It matters not how cross they may be at first, they soon come to understand the treatment is for their own comfort, and will quietly submit after a short while. Care must be taken to guard against their bite, however, as the bite of a cat is always a serious thing. In giving modicine the sick animal should be rolled in a sheet, its paws at its side, the mouth pressed open, and a bit of wood laid across the lo

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TEITELBAUM, The well-known Labries Tailor and in PORTEE, is making goons the assoon of bleower imported cloths, ined with rich size to \$40 Mignest references. Ose Sixth Av. one Hight up.

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broadens your ideas and widens the horizon of



She knows, however, in her innermost consciousness that cycling is not a remarkably be-coming exercise, and the practical side of the

Tweeds, cheviots, and covert cloths are used, and linen duck is employed for the hot weather suits; but whatever your costume may be you can indulge in some measure of feminine fancy in your shirt waist, which may be of pink or blue and white striped silk.

The variety in costs is extensive enough to gratify every fancy, and the new mode of introducing bright color in the cuffs and revers makes them very attractive. A pretty Eton shown in the illustration is in gray cloth, trimmed with white cloth and gray buttons. I'pings of white cloth edging the triple collar and basque are the distinguishing feature of a blouse cost. Another coat is edged with flat braid and fine black cord. Dark comflower blue cloth forms another costume trimmed with white tubular braid, and the voat fratens at one side over a scarf of paler blue silk. A costume of ecru lines canvas shows trimmings and vest of white ploue. Tan cloth with turcucies blue is the combination in another cost, while moirs silk faces the revers on still another design.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

Blue, in every conceivable shade, and used on very material, seems to be the particular color fad in foreign fashions. It is blue everywhere, in gowns, bats, and parasols, and if you can succeed in combining harmoniously several shades in one contume you have the very latest fancy.

In addition to the gingham ties fair throats will be ornamented this meason with handsome satin puff scarfs, the ends left to hang spreading and free, or folded neatly and flatly into the Lady Babbie pattern. This last lets fall its

wagon train. We set out on May 1, and arrived in Carson City, where we made our first con-

talk up California than do anything else she

ever tried. According to the Chicago Tribune, her bread-winning road has not always been

so easy to travel as it is since the railroad com

panies employed her. When asked to talk

"I went to California when I was 12 years old,

Bluffs with my father, who was captain of the

about her work Mrs. Macdonald said: